ERRORS IN QUOTATIONS

BLUNDERS MADE BY BRYAN AND HIS KIND IN ATTEMPTING TO QUOTE.

This Variety of Bryanite Numerous-Mistakes Made in Citing Scripture -Amending Shakspeare.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The criticisms that have been printed on the abominable misquotations so frequently Sunday-school scholar could repeat corindulged in by Mr. Bryan have probably not in any degree disturbed the self-complacency of that gentleman, who, being provided, as Byron says, "with just enough of learning to misquote," is not endowed with a sufficient amount to know how heinhe mangles the words of another. His mis-quotations, especially of the Scriptures, changes in the political arena, generally would be ludicrous were it not for two things-first, that he is thereby shocking lows." What Shakspeare said was "Misnot to be trifled with, and, second, that he is presenting to the public a spectacle of "The course of true love never runs" ignorance highly offensive in a man aspir- smooth" ing to the highest position in the gift of the American people. That the latter is to him summer Night's Dream, where it reads:

"The course of true love her beginning the people of th Heved; that he is equally indifferent to the of the end" is found in the same play as former is not so probable, though it is possible, believing, as he seems to do, that it is his fate to be President, he may be perfather that knows his own child." "He fectly willing to outrage the feelings of all must needs go that the devil drives" is the church people in the country in the conviction that nothing he can say will do him or his cause any harm. Aside from the political phase, however, the case of the quoter than the charming lines, Boy Orator has a certain interest from the fact that he seems to be fitted out with Feed on her damask check."

"She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, Feed on her damask check." that careless, happy-go-lucky species of intellect which, when it comes anywhere near the truth, is perfectly satisfied and takes no further trouble. In his ludicrous blunder the other day, when he spoke of | heard. the horse-leech as crying "Give! Give!" he was, no doubt, quite content with the reference, and would, doubtless, regard his mistake as a very trivial matter. So, also, with his equally ridiculous blunder when he attempted to quote Christ's words, "Do curacy in citation being as foreign to his

MANY BRYANITES. everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun," and who came no nearer to it than "The Bible says. "There is time enough for all things." a pronounced Bryanite, while the story, well known among all clergymen, of the well known among all clergymen, of the preacher who attempted to quote from Proverbs, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it," and succeeded but poorly with "Train up a child and away he goes," aptly illustrates the same sort of indifference to the truth. The story-writing young women, whose literary researches are limited to the latest novel and whose classical attainments are represented by a few chunks of Latin from the admirable ection given in the last few pages of Webster's Dictionary, are the worst sinners in this respect, making, with the ut-most gravity, side-splitting blunders, but then nothing better can be expected of them, for 'I don't care, it's something like that anyhow," is, to the youthful feminine intellect, full justification for the most innocently abominable perversion of the words of a quotation. But in the case of men with whom literature is even incidenand blunders such as those made by Mr. Bryan stamp the blunderer not only as no scholar, but as a charlatan, a pretender, a strutter in borrowed plumes. Generally, however, this quality of mind is accom-panied by so large an allowance of conceit that an exposure of the false prefenses neither shames nor reforms the offenders, for, like Fadiadeen, Grand Chamberlain of

Lalla Rookh, they usually prefer their own ignorance to the best information any one else is able to give. BIBLE MISQUOTATIONS. It is not often that a misquoter of the prominence of Bryan appears, able as he is, to give his misquotations to the entire American reading public on the day following that on which he made them, but misquoters of less conspicuous station are so frequent and their misquotations are so often repeated that some of the latter have passed into current speech and been accepted as the proper rendering. In other words, by constant repetition they have so impressed their blunders on the public mind that their mistakes are accepted as facts, and the quotation, mangled as it often is, passes from mouth to mouth, most, even of those who use it, innocently supposing that they have it in an original and correct form. Many persons, for instance, facetique-ly speaking of money, call it "the root of all evil," under the impression that they are quoting from the New Testament, when, in fact, this expression is not to be found there or anywhere else in the Bible, the words of Paul to Timothy being, "The love of money is the root of all evil," money itself, so far as this particular passage is concerned, being treated as a matter of indifference. Three people out of five when repeating the words from the sermon on the mount, "But if the sait have lost his savor," substitute "its" for "his," a mistake sometimes made by ministers in the pulpit, and inexcusable from the fact that "its," the possessive case of the third personal pronoun, does not occur in the King James translation not having at that time come into good literary usage. "He that is not for us is against us" is the common rendition of "He that is not with me is against me," and "Gird up your loins and keep your lights burning" the general version of "Let your loins be girded about and your lights burning." "Judge not by appearance." often cited as from the Bible, is not to be found there, the expression used in John being "Judge not according used in John being, "Judge not according to the appearance," while "Ye always have the poor with you" and a half dozen other versions of this sentence are substituted for "The poor always ye have with you." "All things work for good" is a maxim often in the mouths of pious people as a citation from the holy writ, but it is not there, the exact words being, "All things work together for good to them that love God," a qualification of some importance. "Be not wise in your own eyes' is a frequent substitution for "Be not wise in your own conceits," and "Through evil and good reconceits," and "Through evil and good re-port" is often used by persons who think they are quoting Scripture, when the words of Paul were, "By evil report and good re-port." Even preachers sometimes blunder when trying to quote "Unto the pure all things are pure," generally inserting "in heart" after the first clause, FROM THE PRAYER BOOK. The words of the Book of Common Pray-

so familiar to the English- | makes no impres speaking world from their centuries of use tion in whole or in part in the rituals of several other denominations, that they have come to be regarded with almost as much reverence as is shown and felt for the Scriptures, and the general similarity of language and style has misled many persons who suppose they are quoting from the Bible when the words they use are weeks ago, in this city, a clergyman re-peated the words, "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done and we have done those things which we ought not to have done," and credited them to the Psalmist, when, so far as can be ertained, their first literary use in English is in the morning prayer. The expression, "Afflicted, or distressed, in mind, body or estate," is frequently supposed to be from the Bible, but is found in the prayer for all conditions of men, and the words. From envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness," are from the Litany, as also is that much abused trio, "The world, the flesh and the devil." The expression, "Kindiy fruits of the earth." which, by not a few, is assigned to the Psalms, is from the same source as the two preceding, and the words, "Read, mark, learn and in-wardly digest," not long ago assigned by wardly digest," not long ago assigned by an Eastern writer to Shakspeare, are from the collect for the second Sunday in Advent. The prayer book is also responsible for two more expressions which are very generally credited to the Bible. One is "Re-

nounce the devil and all his works." which occurs in the ritual for the baptism of infants, and the other, "In the midst of life we are in death," is a portion of the burial service, where, by the way, it was not orig-inal. According to the history of the prayer book, this expression formed part of a hymn by a monk of St. Gall, who, while watching some workmen erecting a bridge, composed the hymn in which these words are found. "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." an expression exceedingly biblical in tone, is also from the burial

FROM SHAKSPEARE. So far as heard from, Mr. Bryan has not attempted to quote from Shakspeare, a fortunate circumstance, for if he made so biblical phrases and sentences that any

rectly, it is easy to believe that his citations from the immortal dramatist would set the teeth on edge. Blunderers of his kind, however, keep up the reputation of his class for inaccuracy by butchering in the repetition some of the finest thoughts ous a literary sin he is committing when in the grandest of English dramatists. credited to Shakspeare, and always misquoted. "Politics makes strange bedfelthe religious sense of conscientious people ery acquaints a man with strange bedfelwho regard the Bible as a sacred book, and lows," the change in the idea to adapt the has become a common proverb but this fact does not prevent its

> They have been wrenched and tortured and distorted in so many ways that even quickwitted Shakspeare himself might be puzzled to recognize his own literary offspring in some of the versions occasionally

The man who objected to Hamlet because

It was so full of quotations might, had he

chosen to pursue the subject further, have

FROM HAMLET.

found additional ground of objection in that so many were given wrong, or, rather, not as he had been accustomed to hear men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of not as he had been accustomed to hear thistles." He came within earshot of the them. "A little more than kin and less than truth, and that seems to have been all he thought necessary, the idea of perfect activities in citation being as foreign to his notions as the idea of perfect truthfulness | dle of the night" fares somewhat worse, and "While one with moderate haste might tell a hundred," is hardly ever quoted cor-The world of would-be literary folk con- for tell. "And to the manner born" is often tains many like Bryan, people who gather a general idea, often very general, of the meaning of a citation and then fire away at meaning of a citation and then fire away at it, in hit-or-miss fashion, without knowing custom. "The glow worm shows the matin or caring how far they may be from either | to be near, and 'gins to pale his uneffectual the words or the meaning these are intended to convey. The female orator, who, in attempting to cite the noble passage, "To "That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true 'tis which to the Shakspearean quoter has as many terrors as the triumphant exclamation of Samson has for the biblical scholar. The most able-bodied of the judges of Israel said, "With the jawbone of an ass, heaps upon heaps, with the jaw of an ass have I slain a thousand men." but hardly any one ever quotes the utterance as Samson said it, the jawbone and the jaw being transposed, and the heaps upon heaps doubled up as frequently and hope-essly as the 'tis of Shakspeare, "There's nethod in his madness" is not from "Hamet," but the line there occurs, "Thoughis be madness, yet there's method in't. "The undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns" is almost as much of a stumbling block as "That he is mad," being mangled and butchered to such extent as to deprive it of both reason and meter. Even so plain and simple a passage as "There's a divinity that shape our ends, rough hew them how we will, though the sound assists the sense, does not escape the talent of the misquoter, for every one has heard half a dozen variations of these simple lines.

> Many expressions and sentences from well-known authors, like Shakspeare, have, n their perverted form, become so completely a part of the current speech of the day that most persons are not aware either of the origin of these sayings or of heir original language. "Look before you eap" has become a common proverb, but s a perversion of Butler's "Look before you ere you leap," and "It's an ill wind that blows no good" is much better expressed by Tusser in "It is an ill wind turns none to good." Not all persons who, hen endeavoring to evade a curious quesioner with the words "Ask no questions and I'll tell you no lies," are aware that they are quoting, or rather misquoting, Goldsmith, who, in "Sne Stoops to Conquer," wrote, "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no fibs," the difference between a fibber and a liar being one of degree rather than kind. "Choose the least of two evils" is a misquotation from Prior, who wrote, "Of two evils I have chose the least." Nine people of ten say, "Where Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," but Nat Lee, who wrote "Alexander the Great," made it "When Greeks joined Greeks then was the tug of war," quite a different thing. "Out of sight, out of mind" is a contraction of what Lord Brooke, wrote, "Out of mind as soon as out of sight." "The cup that cheers but not inebriates" is the best misquoters can do with Cowper's lines, "The cups that cheer but not inebriate." Even Thomas Jefferson, though so close to our own time that he is but, so to speak, of yesterday, did not escape from the hands, or rather the mouths, of the misquoters, for his saying, "The post of honor is the private has been altered, and not for the better, so often that ne himself would not

OTHER COMMON BLUNDERS

recognize it in some of as manifold forms WRITERS WHO MISQUOTE. There may be some palliation for th nary conversation or in speech making as profuse as that done by Bryan, but there is much less for men who deliberately sit down and misquote with pen in hand. In such cases the offense is inexcusable, for every author who writes for publication has or can have at hand such books of reference as will enable him to avoid blunders, either of statement or language. Yet it has sometimes happened, through carelessness, laziness or that curious lapse of memory which occasionally comes to even the most careful, that writers of considerable reputation have made blunders of language or statement of which they were afterwards very greatly ashamed. Sir Walter Scott very greatly ashamed. Sir Walter Scott was not faultless in this regard, and more than one error, due solely to carelessness is to be found in his writings. One of the worst is where he speaks of "those peace makers, to whom it is pronounced as a benediction that they shall inherit the earth." Had Sir Walter opened the little Bible, which, after the fashion of Scotland, his mother bestowed upon him as soon as he could read, he would have learned that the peacemakers were to be called the chil-dren of God and that the meek were to inherit the earth. Oliver Wendell Holmes has somewhere a quaint idea that on every man's skull there is what he calls the idiotic area, on which an idea alighting Scott's idiotic must have been in the ascendant at the moment when he was making such a by the Church of England and their adop- | der as this, as also must that of Victor Hugo when he translated the Frith of Forth as le Cinquieme de le quatrieme, the fifth of the fourth. Even the solemnly pedantic Johnson had his idiotic area, for speaking of epitaphs, he said they should always be in Latin, "for that being a dead language it will always live." language, it will always live.

BLUNDERS IN FACTS. The misquotations of authors and speakers are, however, far less numerous than original with the prayer book. Only a few | their blunders when attempting to state facts or what they believe to be such, and for this there are excellent reasons to be offered, not in apology, but in explanation. The truth is often elusive and difficult to ascertain. It may well be doubted whether an impartial historian ever lived, and when political or personal preferences or an-tipathies are at work it is next to impossible for a historical writer to be perfectly accurate in his statements. Then again the sources of history are often obscure, historic records conflict and not even the expert can always determine where lies the truth. When the historians disagree the writer or speaker who redes upon them can-not be blamed for falling into an occasional error, and that such disagreement is of constant occurrence is manifest every day.

often refuses to credit the most reliable authorities. Nothing is clearer, for in-stance, from a historic point of view, than the fact that the so-called "crime of "75 was an act passed in good faith by thos who voted for it: that even the silver mine owners who cast their votes in its favor knew what they were doing, and not until the enormous increase in the production of silver caused a marked decrease in the price did they discover that "a gigantic crime against humanity had been perpetrated." So often has this stalwart falsehood been repeated that a large class of people in this country have come to regard it as the truth. Such a case as this does not come it the class of blunders made unwittingly; is a palpable falsehood, known to be suc and repeated for political effect. Innocent wretched a failure in his efforts to quote of ignorance; for intentional perverters of An ignorant person misquoting a sentence which he but dimly remembers, a preten-tious person misstating an historical fact have nothing in common with men who de liberately manufacture history to suit their own purposes.

DOWN IN HONDURAS.

First Impressions of an Indianapolis Boy Who Has Lately Gone There.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. John S. Butler, one of the young men who constituted a party of five, who left about a month ago for Honduras. Central America, to engage in coffee raising:

"We arrived last night and are well

pleased. Things look very much as they do n all rolling countries, but the fact that the coffee will grow is established, and we have decided to take out our eighty-acre claims. The land will cost very little, surveyor's fees; the fencing considerable. What a trip we have had! From bad to worse until the worm has just struck bed-rock and been compelled to turn. This is Sunday morning. We got here about 3 o'clock yesterday, riding single file on our mules, our numerous bundles, guns and fishing rods strapped behind, in front and beside us. You can imagine we were a sight worth seeing. After our six days' trip across the Gulf we had landed on Wednesday at Puerto Cortez, the 'great port' of Honduras. It consists of about two miles of the wettest town lots imaginable, mud ouses, cane houses, and a choice variety of old board arrangements. The railroad is the street car track and main street; in fact, only street, path or dry hundred yards I saw. We stayed all night at the port, Our hotel was a recent erection, from which the scantling had not yet been torn away The bed mattresses were of some heavy hot stuff that kept one at about 100 degrees on the down side. That was the last bed I have had the pleasure of sleeping in since

I have been in this country.
"Thursday morning, after wearisome waiting, we got our goods through the cus-tom house and took the great Honduras Inland Express for Pimiento. Speaking of railroads, this is the greatest country for a railroad to grow I ever saw. The ground s so productive that the ties sprout, and i eeps a force of men trimming them down The telegraph poles turn into trees. Such dense growth of plants I never imagined Simply impenetrable. Great, sweeping palms, say fifty feet high, ending in the most graceful curves. Many places our train simply ran through leafy tunnels. I you it was worth coming this far to At Pimiento, which consists of two ses and a railway shed, I slept on the table. Toner on the floor and Morris in a shred of a nammock about four feet from the floor. He couldn't move for fear of falling out. There was a native negro and dog or two on the floor, but all went

"The next morning we got our baggage across the Ulna, by ferry, and sat down to wait for the mules which were to take us over the last twenty miles of our trip and of waiting and the usual answer you from a native when you want to hire him a shrug and 'manana' out finally at about 11 o'clock we got off seven of us on the smallest of mules, was raining. None of your Indiana cloud oursts, but simply one continuous sheet of vater. We had on our rubber coats and rode along undaunted, with our hats pulled

ver our eyes.
"Owing to the late start we had to stop ver night on the way. Our 'hotel' was a ative adobe house, clay floor, one bed and hammock. The owners of this palatia esidence had the bed, we boys the floor, with our saddles for pillows and our rubber oats for beds. A drunken native and his rife had the hammock; another native he floor with us. For supper we had black offee, two dishes of black beans and torthe same for breakfast, plus sardines: n Friday; no dinner Saturday until clock. We were just about starved. But we had a crack dinner here in Santa Cruz at 4 o'clock last night, and if we didn't do it justice—well. I don't know. "If a man wished to get in a place where

e would be entirely protected from the ntrusions of the inquisitive world, here it -beautiful and all right enough. I've only been here one night, so haven't had time to look around. By the next boat will give you a full description. We only made one mistake—we should have brought seeds. Anything and everything will grow, so lease send as many and as large a variety s you can, for we want to get our gar-

A LESSON FROM THE FILES. Business History Told Well in Newspaper Advertising.

Philadelphia Times. A lawyer from the South who was recent in Philadelphia tells an advertising story hat points a moral. It seems he had been ntrusted with the commission of finding ertain possible American heirs to the esate of an English decedent. "In making his inquiry." said the lawyer, "I found it ecessary to examine the files of leading ewspapers in Philadelphia and New York overing quite a long period. It seemed endless task, owing largely to the fact hat I was continually getting interested a some article or advertisement that had to possible connection with the matter i and. But that which especially engaged my attention while perusing those back numbers was the advertisements of certa! isiness men and commercial houses that vere constantly recurring throughout the iles. When they first attracted my attenon they didn't occupy a great deal of but grew constantly larger as the ates of the files came nearer the present until they filled entire pages, and rom first to last, whether solid or display natter, they told their story clearly and mpressively about what the advertiser In these well-worded advertiseents I seemed to be reading the history and viewing the prosperous growth of the louses that had inserted them. Being a ranger in both cities and not familiar with ne places of business about which I had reading so much in the newspaper les, I determined to gratify my curiosity y visiting some of them. This I did and ound colossal buildings, great emporiums trade, employing hundreds, and in some rom some members of these firms I would eek information regarding the history of its house, telling how I had followed its areer through the advertisements I had cad in the newspaper files, and without was assured that the rapid rowth and extension of the business wa te more to judicious newspaper advertis ng than to any other single factor. an who was conducting an immense busi roduct of newspaper advertising. He stated that he commenced business with a captal of \$10,000, of which amount he invested 2.500 in stock and \$7,500 in advertising, and the end of the first year had doubled s capital; that he continued to increas is advertising and the double process co inued and finally quadrupled. He said his ouse was then well known and his busiess fully established and he felt that he should be relieved of the expense of advertising, but other bouses in his line had continue advertising to hold he trade he had acquired."

Nice Women.

loston Transcript. "She is very nice. She never contradicts ner husband before people. She always cems to defer to him, and rather brings him out." The comment had in it a world f suggestion for womankind. A chapter of Hints to Wives" could scarcely be better egun. Another nice kind of wife, accordng to an amateur of perfection, is one who always laughs at her husband's old stories and jokes, no matter how many times she nay have heard them. A nice kind of daughter, said a critic of girls, is one who occasionally makes her father really feel that she cares for him, and thinks of him, apart from what he gives her. There are girls and girls, and plenty of them have a lot of nice little ways of showing their fathers the sort of affectionate attention that is very grateful o a man old enough to have grown daugh-ters about him. If the father is busy all day long, as most fathers are in our country, it is particularly nice of a girl to make things agreeable for him when he gets home. Quite ar pleasant as the sight of a girl and her father reading Virgil together, or out wheeling together—in studious or athletic companionship—is the sight of a girl waiting upon her papa, in sight of a girl waiting upon her papa, in the planet, the polar sea, to show evidence of the score of little ways that are so grateful to the head of the house when seas showed none, is further conclusive as

VERIFIED BY OBSERVATIONS AT THE LOWELL OBSERVATORY.

Remarkable Evidence of the Passage of the Seasons, Foliage Changing from Green to Yellow.

Flagstaff (Ariz.) Letter in New York

Since our communication to the Herald regarding the doubling of the Ganges, two other canals on Mars have begun to show double-the Phison and the Euphrates. The importance of this observation lies in the fact that such duplication was precisely what theory led us to expect would occur. It is six weeks since the Ganges showed double at a time and in a manner paralleling its appearances at the last apposition, The Phison and Euphrates are now in like manner counterparting their behavior of two years ago.

Nor is this all. The surface of the planet,

both in the light and the dark regions, is

undergoing the same metamorphosis it did

then. In other words, the seasonal changes observed in the last Martian year are repeating themselves in this one. That these seasonal changes are the effect of vegetation upon the planet we showed then to be almost certainly the fact. The observations of this year help to confirm our deduction. The seasonal history of the two successive Martian years thus paralleling itself is in detail most interesting to witness. We will begin with the behavior of the Syrtis Major and then pass on to that of the double canals. The Syrtis Major is the most important of the dark areas on the planet. It is a curious funnel-shaped marking, large toward the south, and contracting steadily northward till it comes to an end in two canals that curve respectively

It is historically of great interest, because it was the first marking identified with certainty on the planet by Huygens, in 1659 and by its identification first enabled the planet's rotation period to be found. It was then and long afterward believed to be a great sea or ocean, its blue-green color seeming to render this a most probable supposition. More minute examination has now, as we have said, rendered it practi-

Astapus and the Nilosyrtis.

cally certain that it is, in fact, not an ocean at all, but the largest fertile region on the planet's surface, its blue-green hue being due to vegetation, leaves and grasses, or whatever relatives of such may constitute the Martian flora. The following account of its successive appearances will show the reader the reasons upon which this deduction of its character is based. Early in the Martian year

the planet's southern hemisphere, the Syrtis Major, and the great contiguous dark area, under the same name, to the south, and now more commonly known as the Tyrrhenium, presents the appearance of one deeper tint of its northern end, the com-paratively narrow neck of the funnel and of two long bands which join it to the sea, traversing about sixty degrees of latitude in order to do so. These bands are of a deeper color than the rest of the region, but not so dark as the bottom of the Syrtis

THE SEASONS ON MARS. Such is the appearance during the spring months, and such it continues to be into what corresponds in the Martian calendar to our May and June. After the summer solstice of the Martian southern hemisphere, when the season passes from its June into its July, the extreme southern parts of the dark area fade and turn steadily from a deep blue green to a fainter one and then into an orange ochre.

Shortly after this there appears in the Syrtis Major itself strange mottlings, curious causewaylike appearances and rhomboidal areas of a perceptibly lighter tint than their surroundings. These then change further from a faint blue green to an orange ochre, just as happened before in the parts of the surface further south. These causeways, as we may designate looking marks indeed. They stretch from the so-called continental bright areas of the planet over to the so-called islands to the south, and look precisely as if they were actual causeways connecting the two There are a great many of them all around the planet. In the region we are now reviewing there are two, both of them striking and peculiar-Solis Pons and Lunae Pons, the former joining Hammonis Cornu, the great cape on the west side of the Syrtis, to the northern end of Hellas, the latter connecting in like manner the Circe Promontorium, the cape on the east side of the Syrtis, with Hellas. They both reach Hellas at almost, if not exactly, the same

These two curious links between light regions were first seen in 1894, about the tenth of the Martian July.

To understand the significance of their apppearance this year we must note the time of the Martian year, owing to the difent speeds with which the earth and Mars revolve about the sun. The earth and two months. Such meetings are called oppositions, because the planet is then seen in the opposite part of the sky from the sun. Now, as the periods of the two plan-ets are not exact multiples of each other, Mars has made, like the earth, about two of its months more than a revolution since the two planets met. In consequence we see him at a time about two months later in his year, with his reasons correspondingadvanced.

Thus, when observations began this year was not in Martian time about the 1st of May, but about the 1st of July. soon as the planet was looked at there was the Lunae Pons distinctly visible. It appears singularly enough in the very first drawing made, on July 23. Our July, this is, for it may be well to caution the reader to keep the two calendars distinct. Close as the two dates of detection are for the two Martian years, it is quite possible that the phenomena required even nearer same Martian date than this. For, in the first place, owing to the rotation of the planet the same side of his surface is not presented to the earth favorably for observation but for a part of each forty days, and it may therefore very well hap-pen that an event taking place at the beginning of this observational gap may not be noticed as having happened till the

MR. LOWELL'S OBSERVATION. In the next place different observers difit so chanced that the observer, Mr. Lowell, who first saw the Lunae Pens on both occasions had not observed at just that Marconnected with Mr. Douglass's canals in the dark regions, the one probably lying alongside the other. In addition to the causeways are the rhomboidal and other bright areas that seasonably arise in the Syrtis. Like the causeways, they have made their appearance after the summer solstice of the southern hemisphere at both

Very curious features they are. One but he hoped called Oenotria, looking like a long sand with his "kind called Oenotria, looking like a long sand bar left high and dry on the receding of the tide, is on the western coast of the Syrtis and separated from Aeria by a deep due green canal. It is, however, not an inundation or tide, but parching, that in all probability produces the metamorphosis we detect. The growth that in the heyday of its springtime looks so green, quickened by the water liberated from the south polar the sere and yellow leaf.
The speed with which it undergoes its changes is doubtless due to the greater aridity of Mars, the water not being sufficient in amount to keep it longer alive. That all this was vegetal, not marine, is pretty conclusively shown, for the theory that the so-called seas should show differ-

ent tints implies that they were shallow enough to be seen through-a highly improbable supposition on the face of it, That they changed from blue green to orange ochre over hundreds of square miles implies, on the supposition that they are seas, an immense transference of water, which would occasion a corresponding darkening of other regions. No such corresponding darkening took place.
Thirdly, that Mr. Douglass found them traversed by dark lines is quite incompatible with an aquatic character, Lastly, that

THE MARTIAN FORESTS the Phison and the Euphrates. During the Martian spring this great light area is to our present telescopic power one vast blank, a huge desert—no more, no less.

THE POLAR SEA. When the advancing warmth has unlocked the polar snow and let the water find its way, aerially and otherwise, to the equator, strange lines begin to make their appearance athwart this desert. Two of the most conspicuous of them start from the middle of the southern side of the desert and run divergingly-the one a little to the

east, the other a little to the west of north down to the Nilosyrtis. The eastward one is the Phison: the west-

ward the Euphrates. In this singleness of look and intent each continues until about the 1st of August, Martian time, when two lines begin to show where one showed before—two lines exactly paralleling the originals in position and direction. Indefinite at first, the twin lines gain distinctiveness as time goes on apparently solely by darkening, until at last the doubling is unmistakable, and the two resemble nothing on earth so much as the twin rails of a railroad track. All this happened two years ago at the proper season of the Martian year, and it is all happening at the corresponding one now At the present moment the lines are evidently double, but not very dark. The duplication is following the example of the Ganges in order of time, just as it did then. The details of the process are curious and suggestive. At the points where these lines, which are almost spiderlike in tenuity, leave the dark regions there appear what look like nicks in the contour of the edge of the desert. Wherever there are causls there are nicks, and where there are double canals there are double nicks. Now, these nicks are more conspictious when well seen than the canals themselves, although when not well seen the canals are more consulty detected as long blurs.

are more easily detected, as long blurs, because of their length. Furthermore, they make their appearance apparently rather before the canal itself. Double nicks were seen where the double canals start in 1894. double nicks at the confines of the deserts are visible now.

What they are is one of the most interesting problems before us. They are probably a sort of relay station for the water on its way from the canals in the dark region into those in the light. Of the cases it is not our purpose to now speak, although they, too, have made their appearance just as they appeared two years ago. The significant point of the whole is that the seasonal phenomena of the Mar-tian year are repeating themselves at this east and west away from it, forming the present one, even to details. That Mars is not only a living world, but a very orderly to boot, is pretty conclusively shown by the phenomena.

> BICYCLES AND BOOKS. Effect of the Wheel on the Demand

for Books. Literary Digest.

Among the many trades that complain of the havoc that has been wrought among them by the craze for bicycling, is that o the bookseller, who says that, at present at least, people would rather wheel than read. The Publishers' Weekly treats of the matter editorially in rather a despairing vein, though it sees some light far ahead, and meanwhile advises the weeping bookseller to add bicycles to his stock. It

says: 'Do bicycles hurt books?' was the momentous question recently put by the New York Times to a number of booksellers in New York city, and the weight of opinion seemed to be in the affirmative. Not only the book trade, but all other trades that have been interviewed on the subject claim to suffer from the bicycle epidemic. Though ated, it is not altogether based on imagination. It does not, for instance, seem unrea sonable to assume, when confronted with the report that nearly \$20,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of bicycles in and near New York city alone, and that nearly 200,000 persons in the same locality are already addicted to wheeling, that the 'wheel' does affect retail trades in general, and noticeably the book trade, which depends upon sedentary rather than perambulatory habits.

However, there seems to be some hope One of the booksellers interviewed nimseir an enthusiastic wheelman, is of the opinoin that the present effect of bi-cycling on the book trade must be only temporary. His these properties of the configuration of emporary. His theory is that the increase of wheeling means at the same time a general increase of vigor and good health among the people. Once the first and pres-ent phase of wheeling is over, this renewed vigor will exhibit itself in a practical manner, as the people once more return to their libraries and books in better health and better prepared to enjoy them. Like all fads, bicycling will reach a climax, and then the reaction will set in. How nearly that climax has been reached it would be rash to say; but the indications are that it is not yet in sight. The manufacturers of bicycles have not yet touched bottom, so far as prices are concerned, and until they do so there will still be millions to pass through the craze, which for the time being is demoralizing the equilibrium of

"We note in this connection the proposal of a bookseller that the book trade add bicycles and their concomitants to its stock. Dry goods stores, the department stores generally, says our friend, besides a number of miscellaneous stores-among the lat-ter are mentioned even several drug stores in New York city—already do a thriving business in bleveles. If the bookseller is for the moment denied the privilege of furnishing his fellows with 'lamps to their feet,' why, he claims, should he not keep lamps for their 'wheels,' and so bind then lamps for their 'wheels,' and so bind them to the habit of buying at a book store? The Prophet Nahum, thousands of years ago, lamented that, 'the city is full of the noise of the wheels.' And the world still moves! Why, then, should booksellers mope and be unhappy? Let them take Launce's advice, and help to 'set the world on wheels.' At this fin de siecle 'everything does!' 'Caps and bells' will be 'called in' by the inexorable decrees of fashion, but by the inexorable decrees of fashion, but of the making of many books there will be no end-nor of the selling of them,

SET A TRAP FOR SLATIN.

Details of a Little Scheme of the Khalifa's That Did Not Work. Soudan Letter in London Times.

One of our agents has recently come in from Omdurman with a most valuable re-port. He had been dispatched to Dongola by the Intelligence Department on May 6. He was there arrested, brought before Wadel Bishara, and accused of being a government spy. His explanation that his sole object in coming to Dongola was to see some of his relations was not credited, and e was sent in chains to Omdurman. The Khalifa is a cunning scoundrel, but as he is extremely ignorant, his cunning often takes a peurile form. He sent for this prisoner and said to him: "I will give you your liberty and you can go back to your country if you will do one thing for me. Here is a letter, take it to the enemy's camp and deliver it yourself into the hands of Slatin; deliver it as if you were endeav-oring to do so secretly, but at the same time make certain that other men of the emy's leaders observe what you are do-

was a silly trick. The Khalifa was lish enough to imagine that this letter, if it fell into the hands of our military authorities, would satisfy them that Slatin Pasha, his whilem captive, whom he hates heart and a traitor to the Egyptian government. He, no doubt, at present hatters himself that Slatin has either been put to death or is on his way down to Cairo in

Slatin Pasha, shortly after his escape from Omdurman, wrote a letter to the Khalifa in which he thanked Abdullahi for "all the kindness he had shown," but pointed out that as leave to return to Europe for the purposes of visiting his relations had always been refused, he had felt compelled to leave Omdurman without the Khalifa's mission and without consulting any one with his "kind master" at a later date. Slatin's object in writing this letter was character he so thoroughly understood, and to prevent him from ill treating the serv ants the fugitive had left behind him in Omdurman who might be suspected of be ing his accomplices. It was in reply to this that the Khalifa sent the above-mentioned letter to Slatin Pasha, little suspecting cap, has by the first of its July passed into | that he was employing one of our own sples as his messenger with which it undergoes its doubtless due to the greater here by this man, who had a twinkle in his

eye as he delivered it to Slatin Pasha in the presence of "others of the enemy's leaders," as had been enjoined by the Khalifa. The following is a literal translation "In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be unto God, the generous Governor, and prayers be unto our Lord Mahomet and his family. With salutations. From the servant of God, the Khalifa of the Mahdi (peace be upon h Khalifa Abdullahi, the Khalifate es Sadik to Abd el Kader Slatin.

"After salutations, I write this to inform you that I have received the letter you sent me, which is written in your own handwriting, and in which you state that you still adhere to the Islam faith, that you do not betray the religion and are not unfaithful to the bread and salt; which letter I keep with me. Now that you are with the infidels you will employ the necessary dence of being such, while the so-called seas showed none, is further conclusive as to their character.

From the dark areas we pass to the light ones. Beside the Syrtis Major, to the west, lies. Aeria. It is here that are to be found

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